

GERMAN CAVALRY SEIZES BRUSSELS; BELGIAN ARMY WITHDRAWS TO ANTWERP; FRENCH RECAPTURE MUELHAUSEN

WAR POPE'S WHISPER IN LAST BREATH

Conscious or Delirious,
He Grieved Over Inability
to Stop Carnage.

GRIEF KILLS ONE OF TWO SISTERS

Conclave to Elect Successor
May Ask U. S. to
Make Peace Plea.

FALCONIO PUSHES INTO DEATH ROOM

Dynamite Bomb Exploded in
Train Bearing Cardinal Van-
nuttelli to Vatican.

London, Aug. 21.—The death of Pope Pius will be made the occasion for another effort to bring about peace.

It is stated that when the conclave meets in Rome to elect a new Pope it will send an appeal to the warring nations for peace and will ask the United States to aid it in bringing about tranquility.

Rome, Aug. 20.—The late Pope's sister Anna died to-night from shock caused by the Pontiff's death.

By F. M. UNDERWOOD.
[Special Correspondent of The New York Tribune and "London Standard."]

Rome, Aug. 20.—All agree that the European war was a death blow to the Pope. Until his last breath the only word heard from his lips, whether he was conscious or delirious, was "War." It was peculiarly pathetic to hear in his hours of delirium this word constantly moaned by the Pope, who for so many years was the vehicle for the consolation, relief and encouragement of humanity.

The prevailing opinion at the Vatican is that the war which killed the Pope may have a preponderating influence in the election of a new Pontiff. All ideas cherished in some quarters of having a foreign Pope have been abandoned, as present events show that Italy represents the best neutral ground from which to choose a new head for Catholicism.

Another effect will be that, as Italy is neutral, and, therefore, the best country where the conclave can safely meet during the war, the feelings of intransigent cardinals will be smoothed to a certain extent, toward the present relations between the Vatican and the Quirinal.

Thus is foreseen not only the election of an Italian Pope, but one who may be even more favorable than was the late Pontiff to the young Italian kingdom. The prophets favoring this election point forward the names of Antonio Agliardi, Chancellor of the Holy Roman Church, as the most patriotic among the members of the Sacred College.

The body of Pope Pius X., whose end came peacefully this morning, has been laid out in state for thousands to look upon. The pathos of his passing has been accentuated by the death to-night of his sister Anna. Always she was at his bedside, in times of sickness, and she was kneeling near him when he died.

The sister was assisted from the room and collapsed soon afterward. Dr. Amici attended her, but alarming symptoms developed, with high fever, from which she did not rally.

The day broke cloudy and heavy after exquisitely clear skies. It seemed as though nature was in mourning for the Pope, most beloved by the people of Rome.

Around the Vatican many gathered. The great doors were half closed and those who mourned spoke in whispers. Within the Vatican preparations were in progress for the funeral ceremonies, which will be of a simple nature, and for the holding of the conclave for the election of a new Pope.

Conclave Early in September.

It is expected that the conclave will be held early in September, even though all the cardinals are not in Rome. The new Pope will be the first Pontiff elected without the veto previously accorded foreign powers, as one of the first acts of Pius X. was to suppress this privilege of centuries, although he owed his own election to it.

The cardinals met at the Vatican this afternoon. All wore violet caps as a sign of mourning. Cardinals Della Volpe and Merry del Val went to the Pope's apartment to affix seals on the late Pontiff's private papers and belongings. The chamberlain took possession of the apartment of the Pope, which was renewed when Pope Leo died, the old Fisherman's ring having been lost at that time. Cardinal Della Volpe installed himself in the Vatican, occupying the apartment of the Papal Secretary of State, who has resigned.

FRENCH EXPEL FOE FROM MUELHAUSEN

Regain City After Desperate Fighting, in Which They
Drive Germans at Bayonet's Point, Capturing
Cannon and Ammunition Wagons.

By E. A. BEAMAN.
[Special Correspondent of New York Tribune and "London Standard."]

Paris, Aug. 20.—At 3 o'clock the news began to leak out that Muelhausen had been retaken, and an hour and a half later Paris learned from the Torsé Communique that after occupying Gebwiler the French advanced upon Muelhausen, taking one of the suburbs at the point of the bayonet. This seems to have sufficed to put the garrison to flight, leaving six guns and ammunition wagons in the hands of their triumphant adversaries and allowing the town to be occupied.

All French and German military writers have concurred hitherto in the opinion that this country is almost impregnable, and it will be interesting to learn how the French success was achieved. The public scarcely recognizes the importance of the feat, which reflects immense credit on the staff which conceived it and the gallantry of the troops in executing it.

Far from seeking to exaggerate victories, the government notices are sober almost to excess in reporting doings at the front. As for the army in Belgium, nobody has any idea, even approximately, of the disposition of the French, British and Belgian forces.

Paris, Aug. 20.—The recapture of Muelhausen, Alsace, by French troops is announced officially here to-day.

The recapture was preceded to-day by a very severe battle, during which the French troops took one of the suburbs at the point of the bayonet. They also took as the result of their victory six German cannon and six ammunition wagons.

The official note says that the situation in the Vosges Mountains is unchanged. In Upper Alsace the French have occupied Gebwiler, fourteen miles southwest of Colmar.

A correspondent says that the first point at which the Germans crossed the French frontier was at Cirey-sur-Vesouze. Since then there had been continued fighting in that region until a day or two ago, when it ended in the victorious advance of the French forces, who inflicted a decisive defeat on the enemy and drove them back across the frontier east of Lunéville.

The correspondent says that the laconic reports of the French Minister of War give little idea of the desperate struggle that occurred around the handful of villages scattered along the French border.

Point after point was taken and retaken by one side or the other. He gives the following story of the fighting at the village of Badonviller, as told by the villagers:

"The village was occupied by a battalion of chasseurs as a covering force and was prepared for defence by numerous trenches. The battle began on August 10. The Germans bombarded the village, compelling the chasseurs to evacuate it. The latter retired on Celles, and afterward took up a position on Donan Ridge.

"After nightfall the Germans increased the bombardment and the inhabitants sought refuge in cellars, as a continuous rain of shells kept wrecking the houses and setting them afire. It was a terrible sight. Women fell on their knees and prayed, while children cried piteously.

"The chasseurs retired, defending every house foot by foot and making the Germans feel their fire. The sun rose on a village in ruins. It had been under bombardment fifteen hours. When the Germans entered they fired first on all the windows and down loopholes into the cellars. No corner was spared."

Three hundred Alsacians left here for the war to-day. They first passed before the statue of Joan of Arc and then before the Strassburg Monument, in the Place de la Concorde, singing "The Marseillaise" and shouting "Long live France!"

M. Weill, yet another Alsatian Deputy, who was dining at the Café du Croissant in Paris with Jean Jaures when the latter was murdered, has volunteered for service at the front with the French troops.

M. Blumenthal, a former member of the Reichstag and ex-Mayor of Colmar, has reached Paris after an exciting journey. As Mayor of Colmar he received on July 31 a package of posters announcing a state of war in Germany. He had posters put up and afterward left Colmar in a swift automobile, although motoring was prohibited. He was first stopped by a Prussian general, who told him automobilism was no longer allowed.

"I didn't know that; I'm going to Basle on business," he said, whereupon the general permitted him to pass.

At Neubreisach he was stopped again, and he alleged he was a lawyer going to Switzerland to see a client. The most dangerous stoppage was a few yards from the Swiss frontier, where he got past the German outposts by flourishing a bundle of official papers.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

Rotterdam, Aug. 20.—A private message from Berlin states that forty-eight trains were required to convey Austrian troops for use against France to Leopoldsdorfer, near Basel, and that eight Austrian regiments also have proceeded to Baden via Constance.

RUSSIA'S QUICK MOVE FORCES GERMANS BACK

Czar's Advance Starts Fortnight Earlier than Expected
and Several Columns Already Have Crossed the
Frontier and Assumed the Offensive.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

Paris, Aug. 20.—Encouraging telegrams tell of the forward movement of the Russian colossus a fortnight sooner than had been expected. An official communique issued by the General Staff at St. Petersburg says that several columns have crossed the frontier and assumed the offensive "along the whole line."

In East Prussia the latest news is that the Russians already have occupied Gombiner and Lyk, two very important positions, and forced the first German division to fall back.

What the Russian advance will be like is sketched by a Russian diplomatist in Paris, who says: "When we are ready we shall pour 400,000 men across the frontier and the next week another 400,000, and shall continue to do so as long as may be necessary.

The most complete harmony and agreement exist between the British, French and Russian staffs.

ALLIES GIVE WAY BEFORE UHLAN RUSH

Belgians Have to Retreat
from Louvain to Save
Road to Antwerp.

THEY FIGHT ONLY TO COVER RETREAT

Women and Children
Flee in Terror from
Invading Cavalry.

BELIEVE INCREDIBLE STORIES OF CRUELTY

German Raids Reach River Dyle
in Furious Sweep to Sur-
round Brussels.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]
London, Aug. 20.—"The Daily News" correspondent, telegraphing from Brussels, says:

"To-day the Germans occupied Louvain, which till this morning was the headquarters of the Belgian army. Tomorrow they may be in Brussels.

"The first hint I got of what was afoot was on returning from Antwerp early this afternoon. At the crossroads below the railway line I met a whole company of Belgian infantry, with artillery, marching away from Louvain. They were moving in perfect order, and except for dust the men were spick and span. The truth was they had not been in action.

"Early in the day I had noticed an enormous number of men loaded on motor cars, and it had been whispered that the Belgian army was to be transferred.

"Immediately on my return to Brussels I hurried out toward Louvain. Soon I met with many indications of what had happened.

Belgians Fight Stubbornly.

"A force of about 3,000 men, or perhaps more, had been left in the trenches to meet the enemy and cover the retreat. With these the Germans, who advanced by three roads—from Diest, Tirlemont and Hammeville, on the Egezeze Road—had a sharp encounter. The Belgians fought stubbornly. By all accounts their losses were far smaller, as they have been in each encounter, than those of the invaders.

"There is a story among the refugees that Louvain has been set on fire, but that seems hardly likely. At all events, from a distance of about two miles I saw no trace of any burning to any extent.

"At this point I was stopped by an enormous crowd of refugees flocking along the Brussels road, on foot and in vehicles, and by Red Cross cars. The sight was pitiful. All these people were leaving their homes and their all to the enemy. By far the greater number of them were women, with young children whose fathers were at the front. Some were aged men and women.

"All had been driven out of villages near Louvain by fear, begotten of the stories, which are circulated freely, of German atrocities. These stories, in fact, have of late been the only news that has seemed to be permitted to go uncensored. It would have been far better if they had been blue pencilled with the rest.

Uhlans' Story.

"One woman with two children told me how the Uhlans made their supper of children if they could not get enough to eat, and she evidently believed it. Old men recounted the ancient tale, as old as war itself, of how the enemy roasted people head down over a slow fire, and they were convinced of its truth.

"Fear and ignorance had seized the mob. As I was going out a peasant fired his double-barrelled gun at my car, mistaking my fishing hat for a German helmet. He successfully blew my tail lamp all to pieces.

"Lost his indiscretions should lead him into far worse trouble, I stopped the car, got the gun from him and broke it across the breach. For, quite undoubtedly, the German soldiers will retaliate on any civilians who use arms. It is devoutly to be hoped that the notice in the streets of Brussels, telling every one to give up his arms to the police has been obeyed. Otherwise there will be serious trouble.

"Brussels is curiously quiet. Big crowds are gathered around the railway stations to watch the wounded passing through. But they are very silent. I do not think the panic in the city will be great.

"In Antwerp this morning there were hundreds of fugitives near the station.

ACTIVE WORK OF AVIATORS FEATURE OF WAR MOVEMENTS

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

Rotterdam, Aug. 20.—The German monoplane A 29, coming from the direction of Antwerp, was fired on this morning by a Dutch patrol near Mostburg. Three out of five shots took effect, the engine was demolished and the machine had to descend. The German lieutenant who was flying the machine was taken prisoner.

AEROPLANES AS MESSAGE CARRIERS.

London, Aug. 20.—Aeroplanes are playing the part in war which formerly only carrier pigeons could perform, and they seem to have greater possibilities than pigeons.

An official notification issued to-night to the people of England requests them to be watchful for messages dropped from aeroplanes, describes the peculiar wrappings which will inclose messages and instructs the finders to forward them immediately to the addresses they bear.

French aeroplanes scattered messages to the inhabitants of Alsace in the early days of the war, and the Russians adopted the same method for announcing the proclamation of Czar Nicholas to the Poles.

Adolphe Pegoud, the noted French aviator, has returned to Paris from the war zone to get a new aeroplane. According to a Paris dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company, the wings of Pegoud's machine were riddled by bullets and two shells when he made a flight with a military observer of 300 kilometres (186 miles) into German territory.

Pegoud could not say just where he had been, except that he recrossed the Rhine and blew up two German convoys by means of bombs.

Captain Finck, a military aviator, Pegoud said, had destroyed a hangar near Metz and wrecked a Zeppelin, and also destroyed three tube aeroplanes which were in the hangar.

AUSTRIAN AEROPLANES DROP BOMBS.

Paris, Aug. 20.—A dispatch to the Havas agency from Rome says that Austrian aeroplanes flew over the mountains yesterday and dropped bombs on the Montenegrin forts. The bombs, however, did no damage. The dispatch adds that the advance of the Montenegrins in Bosnia continues.

GERMAN SQUADRON SHELLS KRONSTADT

Engineer Returning from Russia Says Famous Naval
Base, as Well as Viborg and Reval, Was
Being Bombarded by Fleet.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, Aug. 21 (1 a. m.).—Nothing of importance has been heard of the operations of the German fleet in the Baltic since the beginning of the war and the reported occupation of the Aland Islands by the Germans. An English engineer, who has just arrived from St. Petersburg and who is a competent authority on naval and military matters, reports that when he left the Russian capital, seven days after the declaration of war, ships of the German squadron were bombarding Kronstadt, Viborg and Reval.

This is very important information, because Kronstadt is the famous fortress and naval base at the approach to St. Petersburg. Reval is the great naval base at the entrance to the Gulf of Finland and a place where large sums of money have been expended in forming docks and providing for all the requirements of an important naval establishment. Viborg is a considerable port in Finland, not far from the Russian frontier and St. Petersburg.

Saw Uhlans in Their Rush Toward Belgian Capital

The following dispatch was heavily
censored:

[By Cable to The Tribune.]
London, Aug. 20.—A "Daily News" representative in Brussels sent the following dispatch to-night:

We are still waiting. Far too little news is given out. People's nerves are beginning to break down.

As officially stated, the Germans have occupied the line from Diest to Tirlemont. Their cavalry are using this fine open country, designed by nature for their work, and are pushing in all directions.

We passed cheerfully out into a shaded road, confident of a good passage. Suddenly the feeling changed in that odd way it does in the most peaceful scenery. With a rush down the road came a cyclist wearing a tweed cap, and three hundred yards behind him hiding behind trees was a German uniformed Uhlans officer, who examined us through his glasses.

The cyclist shouted, "There are seventeen up there behind the trees. I said 'Good morning,' and they did not answer. So I said, 'It's hot,' and the officer said 'Ooay!'"

There was an empty car just beyond with bullet holes in it. We turned. In a second or two a shot spattered on the road. We careened back to a corner. The cyclist was deprived of gun and sword.

The news that the cavalry were coming made little disturbance. Orders clearly had been given. The German soldiers were shut up on the steps of the Mayor's office and deprived of guns and swords.

Guns were booming steadily from the east. This was our direction. We started out again, but had hardly got out of town and past some elaborate barriers when struggling peasants began to meet us, crying out that the Prussians were close by in the woods. A party had been seen going up the hills on either side. It hardly seemed that it could be true. Any way, we were behind the army and ought to be all right.

We went slowly along the road to make our peaceful character plain. I remember few more thrilling journeys than that slow mile along and

GERMAN CAVALRY SEIZES BRUSSELS WITHOUT A FIGHT

Belgian Army Withdraws to Antwerp, Sur-
rendering Capital to Save It from De-
struction by Enemy's Artillery.

BATTLE GOING ON SINCE MONDAY

Streets of Abandoned Seat of Government Deserted
When Kaiser's Troops Arrive, with Many Houses
Displaying National Flag Draped in Black.

Paris, Aug. 21 (1 A. M.).—The German cavalry has occupied Brussels. This official announcement was made last night.

Strong columns are following up this movement. The Belgian army is retiring on Antwerp, without having been engaged by the Germans.

Along with the announcement of the fall of Brussels the official statement says:

"Our troops have met with brilliant successes in Alsace, especially between Muelhausen and Altkirch. The Germans retreating on the Rhine left in our hands many prisoners and twenty-four guns, six of which were captured after a sharp struggle by our infantry.

"In Lorraine the day was less fortunate for us. Our advanced troops found themselves faced by exceptionally strong positions. They were forced by a counter attack to fall back in a body, which is solidly established on the Seille, and along the canal from the Marne to the Rhine."

By J. DE GRUYTER.

[Special Correspondent of New York Tribune and "London Standard."]

Rosendael, Aug. 20 (via London).—The great battle in Belgium has been proceeding since Monday. The Germans are advancing, but the Belgians are contesting the ground step by step. The carnage has been terrible. The losses on both sides must be enormous, but it is quite certain that the Germans, as the attacking force, have suffered far more severely than the Belgians.

The bulk of the German army seems to have crossed the Meuse near Liege or between that town and Huy and to have advanced by different routes to the banks of the River Dyle, where the Belgians were entrenched in force.

London, Aug. 21 (2:10 A. M.).—The Paris correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company sends a story originating in Christiania which states that Emperor William ordered the attacks by the Germans on Liege and that General von Emmich was not responsible for them.

By E. A. BEAMAN.

[Special Correspondent of New York Tribune and "London Standard."]

Paris, Aug. 20.—"The Temps" has interviewed a member of the Brussels government, who said:

"The retirement on Antwerp was considered long ago. The newly organized Belgian army had not sufficient cavalry to meet the huge mounted curtain of invaders advancing on both banks of the River Meuse toward Brussels. A raid by this cavalry might reach the capital in the same way as that which just failed to result in the death of General Leman at Liege. The more prudent place for the centre of government was inside Antwerp. Antwerp is an impregnable fortress, which could stand a year of siege alone and resist for an indefinite period with the British fleet keeping the sea open."

Washington, Aug. 20.—An official explanation of the Belgian backward movement toward Antwerp was given to-night in the following cablegram from London, made public by the British Embassy:

"The Belgian field army being based on Antwerp has fallen back in that direction, in order to cover its communications with that fortress. In anticipation that this might become necessary, the seat of government had already been transferred from Brussels to Antwerp.

"As Brussels is an undefended city and no longer the seat of government, the fact that the Germans may have occupied it is not of great importance. Moreover, the present position of the Belgian field army is a menace to the right flank of any further German advance westward."

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, Aug. 20.—"The Daily Chronicle" correspondent at Ghent telegraphs as follows:

"The main road from Louvain toward Brussels late yesterday evening was packed with retreating soldiers and fugitives. The people turned the night carts one sees everywhere in Flanders to good account.

"To some were harnessed teams of dogs. Others were drawn by horses, and when animal traction was not available sons and daughters had harnessed themselves to vehicles and were laboriously toiling toward succor, dragging carts laden with aged and infirm or weeping mothers with young children and babies in arms.

"A great number of these people had lost everything—their money, their clothes, their horses, their cattle. The Prussian wolf had descended upon their peaceful hamlet so rapidly that in many cases they had barely time to escape with their lives.

"One of these homeless fugitives told me that he lived just outside